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FROM THE LONDON SUN.

THE THIEF KING.
A SPANISH TALE.

I sing of a Thief, and a Thief call'd a King,
A true, tho' an almost incredible thing—
Such a tale, in old times would have stag-
ger'd belief,
For none then imagin'd a King could turn
Thief.

But alas! in the present degenerate days,
When wickedness thrives and when virtue
decays,
When Monarch's, like mushrooms, from
dung-hill-stocks spring,
A ROYAL ROGUE's not such a wonderful
thing.

NAPOLEON, whom craft, or the devil, or
chance,
Has rais'd from the dirt to be Emp'r of
France,
Resolv'd that each son of his Corsican mo-
ther,
Should mount a throne too, like their fortu-
nate brother—

Having forced her old Chiefs from their
realms to elope,
Seiz'd Italy wholesale—and put down the
Pope,
He plac'd brother JOE, just his talents to
try
As a ruler, while under NAPLES' mild sky.

The trial prov'd JOE possessed vigor to go-
vern:
And now, 'twas resolv'd, by the plodding
French Sov'reign,
To trepan the unfortunate Monarch of Spain,
Seize his kingdom by stealth—and send JOE
there to reign.

At Bayonne this plot of deception unmatch'd,
Was play'd off as craftily as it was hatch'd—
French armies meantime, with MURAT at
their head,
Were sent to keep mal-content Spaniards in
dread.

Poor CHARLES and his Son there completely
outwitted,
And one 'gainst the other alternately pitted,
Soon found themselves fast in the Corsican's
square,
And yielded their Persons and Crowns in
despair!

Of Spain and the Indies now JOE was dubb'd
King,
'Midst a J unto of traitors & rogues in a ring:
Having sworn to perform what his brother
should bid,
He set off to ascend his new throne at Ma-
drid.

But when he came there his arrival to greet,
Nought but hisses and groans met his ear in
each street:
Every face he beheld was envelop'd in gloom,
Like a grim malefactor's when meeting his
doom,

Scarce a week on his Throne the Usurper
was seated,
When word came that Marshal DEFOUR was
defeated—
Thinks he, it is full time, if the tidings be
true,
For me to determine what is best now to do.

Resolving at once, in his terror, on flight,
The palace of every thing costly and bright,
He previously plunder'd:—and then like a
thief,
Snaked back to his brother—the Robber in
Chief.

PHILIBERT DUNENSIS.

In a mixed company, a gentleman thought
proper to make some remarks to the lady
next him (who happened to be drinking toast
and water) as to induce the affronted dam-
sel to take out the toast and throw it in his
face. He very coolly took it up and threw
it in the face of the person on the other side
of him, desiring that Miss——'s toast might
go round.

Removal.

I HAVE removed to Richmond. My prac-
tice will be in all the Superior Courts held
there, and in those of Spottsylvania, Stafford
and Prince William.

Benjamin Botts.

October 28.

COBBET'S LETTER TO THE KING,
On the maritime war against France.

LETTER I.

SIR—

When every eye in the nation, at the
end of 16 years war, which has given rise to
the income tax—which has caused a part of
every man's estate to be alienated, under the
name of redemption of land tax—which has
banished guineas from the land, and made
bank notes a legal tender—which has seen
the habeas corpus or personal safety act, for
many years suspended—which has drained
the kingdom of its youth and its vigor, leav-
ing the next generation to be the offspring of
decrepitude, deformity & imbecility—which
has thus entailed upon the nation ugliness,
and weakness and disease—and which, while
it has robbed the land of thousands upon
thousands of the best of its laborers, in or-
der to convert them into defenders of Sicily
and other foreign countries, has introduced
thousands and thousands of foreigners to
defend the same land.—At such a time when
every eye in the nation is anxiously fixed
upon the great, and in all probability the last
attempt about to be made against the ene-
my, it appears to me, that it may be useful
publicly to state certain facts, relating to the
mode of carrying on a war of such wear-
some length and such desolating conse-
quence; and that this statement may, from
its manner, lose none of its intrinsic impor-
tance, I for the second time in my life pre-
sume to address myself directly to your ma-
jesty, taking care, that in this instance, no
keeper of official papers shall, as in a recent
one, have it in his power to garble, or to
suppress any part of that which I write.

That your majesty is not well informed
as to the great and interesting matters upon
which I am addressing you, I without the
smallest hesitation, conclude: first because
the measures of your servants, thro' whom
your information must come, are in no wise
calculated for the real state of things; and
secondly, because supposing those servants
to possess both talents and zeal sufficient for
all the purposes of their respective stations,
their time has from the moment they enter-
ed those offices, been almost wholly engross-
ed by endeavors to defend themselves, and
to annoy and degrade their own political en-
emies and your majesty's late servants. As
men may be blinded by too much light, so a
people may be kept in error, may be deceiv-
ed and ruined, by the means of the press,
which unperverted, is so well calculated to
ensure the constant triumph of truth; and I
have for my part no doubt, that with all our
parade of publicity, with all our ostentation
of unreserve, there is, in the whole world, no
people, who, in proportion to their magni-
tude, understand so little of their public af-
fairs as is understood by the people of this
kingdom. Were not this the case, sir, it
would be impossible that the enemy should
be in his present flourishing state, with re-
spect to his internal and other resources,
while England possesses such means of cut-
ting off these resources.

The general opinion in this country is,
that France is in a miserable state—that the
people are starving—and that as to com-
merce there is no doubt of its going on in
the dominions of Napoleon than upon any of
the islets in the Thames, about Windsor or
Hampton Court. This too, I conclude to
be the opinion of your majesty; because as
I before observed, your information as to
such matters, must be derived from your
servants, who prove, by their express de-
clarations, as well as by their conduct, that
such is their view of the situation of the em-
pire of France. As to whether the subjects
of Napoleon like or dislike his government,
or whether they are better or worse off now
than they were under their former sover-
eigns; these are questions which we can
discuss to no profit, because we possess no
facts whereon to reason—but with regard to
the commerce of France and that source of
commerce which is the only valuable one, I
possess from the best possible source, quite
a sufficiency of facts to shew, that upon that
subject at least this has been the most de-
ceived of nations, and your majesty the most
deceived of sovereigns.

The sort of commerce to which I allude,
is what we in England, call the coasting
trade; within the dominions of Napoleon,
or countries under his sway, it is to be con-
sidered as something much more important
than it is with us. There is no doubt that
the trade between London and the Coal
mines is of a million times more value to
England than all her foreign commerce put
together; but if we cast our eye over the
map of Europe, we shall see, that the coast-
ing trade of Napoleon embraces climates;
and that a maritime communication between
his several countries, must be not only of
vast benefit to him, but in some cases, nec-
essary to the existence of the people. Some
of these countries must supply the others

with corn. Without the oil and the silks, and
the cotton, these countries might exist; but
the southern could not, in many cases, pos-
sibly exist without the necessities of life
from the north; and of carrying on this
commerce there are no means other than
those of a maritime nature.

The extent of this commerce, in the do-
minions of Napoleon, is scarcely to be cre-
dited by those who are not acquainted with
the facts. Along the coast of Naples, Tus-
cany, Genoa, and Piedmont; from the
southern provinces of France and Mar-
seilles, thro' Cette, and the grand canal of
Louis XIV to Bordeaux, and thence along
the Atlantic coast of France, the whole of
the coast of Holland, and into the Elbe;
in short from the Baltic to the southern
point of Italy, all the countries are con-
nected by a chain of commercial intercourse
as complete perhaps as ever existed in the
world, and as advantageous as it is exten-
sive. This commerce is, by your majesty's
servants, spoken of under the degraded ap-
pellation of "a mere coasting trade,"
but this is precisely that trade which is re-
ally advantageous to a nation. If England
were cut off from all communication with
foreign nations she would in point of strength
and happiness suffer nothing at all. But
cut off the communication between London
and the coal mines, the inhabitants of Lon-
don must perish or disperse. There are se-
veral branches of our coasting trade, of a
degree of importance to us greater than all
our foreign commerce put together. If for
instance, only one year's interruption were
to take place in the exchange of coals for
timber between Cumberland, on the one
part, and Hampshire and Sussex on the
other part, the woods of these latter coun-
tries must be burnt to keep the people from
perishing, whereby as the exchange now
going on, these woods are preserved, the
people have fuel in plenty, and that fuel, af-
ter having given comfort in that capacity,
becomes a valuable manure for the land.—
One year's interruption of this exchange,
would do England more harm than would
be done by the sinking of all foreign coun-
tries to the bottom of the sea. This is,
however, only one instance out of hundreds
which might be enumerated; and, without
any thing more being said, I must, I think,
be as clear as the sun at noon-day, that if
the enemy were able to put a stop to our
coasting trade, it might at once be ascertained,
that he had it in his power to reduce us to
his own terms, be they what they might.

Is it not then worth the while of your ma-
jesty's servants—it is not worth the while
of those who are entrusted with the con-
ducting of the war, to inquire what is the
extent of the coasting trade of the French
empire, and to inform themselves as to the
means of destroying, or, at least, interrupt-
ing that trade? To attack, or to oppose Na-
poleon in Spain, Naples, Sicily, Sweden,
Denmark, Hanover, or in the East or West
Indies, is what it would be for an enemy to
attack us in Nova-Scotia, Canada, or in
any of our colonies, where, though a defeat
might produce mortification, it would not
seriously affect us neither in our comforts or
in the sources of our national strength. We
should regret the loss of Canada, perhaps,
or of a West India island; but the loss,
like that of a child out of a numerous fami-
ly, would not be felt in our affairs. We
should still be as rich and as strong as be-
fore: but cut off the means of sending corn
and timber and iron, and tin, and coal, al-
ong our coast, from one part of the king-
dom to the other, and the distress is instan-
taneously felt. In fact, the different parts of
the kingdom can no more dispense with the
coasting trade, than the farmer can dis-
pense with the aid of the blacksmith and the
wheelwright.

This, it will perhaps be said, is not the
case with the countries under the dominion
of Napoleon. But will it then be asserted
that those countries, though extending al-
most across the whole of the European con-
tinent, and including such a variety of cli-
mates, are nevertheless so circumstanced
as to be able to exist, and contentedly so,
without any commerce with each other—that
is to say, without any exchange of nat-
ural productions, or of manufactures?—
The truth is, that the commerce between
the several parts of this vast empire is so
great, that convoys of eighty, a hundred,
and even of two hundred sail, are frequen-
tly seen, and by your majesty's fleets too,
carrying on their trade in perfect security.
These consist chiefly of luggers, or zebecs,
of a light draught of water, from 80 to 120
tons burthen, and are navigated by a pro-
portionate number of seamen. There are
employed in this commerce, from the river
of Bordeaux alone thirty thousand seamen
and upwards. The coasts of the Mediter-
ranean team with commerce. Its ports, har-
bors and bays swarm with vessels; and at
no time was the commerce so great between
France and Italy on the one side, and be-

tween France and Holland and the north,
on the other side, as it is at this moment,
while your majesty's servants are boasting
that they have a navy that succors the ocean,
and that "England engrosses the commerce
of the world." While they amuse them-
selves and the nation with this empty vaun-
ting, the commerce of France and her vas-
sal states, carried on almost within the
reach of the naked eye of our admirals far
exceeds, in the means of contributing to-
wards national strength, the commerce of
England and of all our allies. The general
persuasion here is, that all the people under
the sway of France, are suffering from
causes almost similar to those which affect
the inhabitants of a besieged town; that the
people of the north can get no wine nor oil,
and that those of the south can get no corn;
that there are no materials to make goods
of any sort, and that all is decay and misery,
and that surely, the poor, beggared, pinch-
ed people must, surely, they soon must be
pushed to desperation; must revolt, and
must tear Napoleon and his government to
morsels. This has been the expectation for
years, in like manner as, for years before,
Mr. Pitt and the foreign pensioner sir Fran-
cis D'Ivernois kept alive the constant ex-
pectation, that France would become a
bankrupt and would then be compelled to
submit to her enemies. As the nation was
deceived then, so it is deceived now; and
so, I greatly fear, it will continue to be de-
ceived, until a knowledge and belief of the
truth will come too late. One thing, in-
deed, has staggered many of even the cre-
dulous part of the nation; and that is the
fact of France being able to renew her
squadrons and her maritime expeditions.—
For this astonishing power of creating a
maritime force is altogether incompatible
with the assertions of your majesty's ser-
vants respecting the ruined state of the com-
merce of France. The commerce of France
being 'annihilated,' we cannot help wonder-
ing that the ports of Brest and Rochefort
should be continually sending forth their
squadrons; we cannot help being surprised
and somewhat vexed at seeing a squadron
of ten or twelve sail of the line come out of
the ports of France in the space of a few
months after we have been congratulating
ourselves upon the destruction of the last
of the enemy's ships. The fleet in Basque
Roads is said by one of your majesty's ser-
vants to have been worth several millions of
pounds sterling, and that the Calcutta alone
was worth six hundred thousand pounds,
being full of military and naval stores.—
To have effected the destruction of the
whole of this fleet would have been a sub-
ject of great joy; to have effected the de-
struction of part it was a subject of joy; but
in our haste to express such joy, we forgot
to ask, how all these stores came to be found
in the port of Rochefort so many years af-
ter we had "so completely annihilated the
commerce of France," agreeably to the ten
thousand times repeated assurances of your
majesty's servants. The fact is, that not only
from the Elbe and the Scheldt are the
ports of France supplied, by the means of
the coasting trade, with an abundance of na-
val stores, but also from that part of Spain
lying near the Atlantic coast, whence they
receive iron, pitch, tar, rosin, and ship tim-
ber of various sorts, and in vast quantities,
at a rate much cheaper than some of these
articles can possibly be brought to the arsen-
als at Portsmouth and Plymouth. If this
be the case, and I scruple not to assert that
it is the case, what are we doing? What is
the use which your majesty's servants are
making of the immense means which the in-
dustry and patience of your people put into
their hands? If there be a commerce such
as I have described carried on between the
different ports of Napoleon, of what use, as
the means of keeping him in check, are the
thousand ships of war now employed? Of
what use is it, if this commerce is so un-
interrupted; and of what use is it, that
the sea is covered with your majesty's ships
& that history will record the valor of your
seamen? Of what avail is it, that we destroy
French ships of war, while we leave in full
vigor all the means of creating others to sup-
ply their place? If this be the way of mak-
ing war, it must be clear to every one that
we can never have peace, without being ex-
posed to imminent danger; for it will re-
quire but a short space of time for France
to raise a navy, equal, in number at least, to
any that we can possess.

The security of this extensive and most
valuable commerce of the French domini-
ons arises in great part from the use of land
signals, or telegraphs, so constructed, plac-
ed and managed, as to keep the vessels up-
on the coast at all times correctly informed
of what is passing upon the whole line of
coast. From Flushing to Bayonne a report
is exchanged 4 times a day; at light, sea
o'clock and just before sun-set. So that at
Flushing they know four times a day what
is passing at sea, within sight of the highest

France and Holland and the north, other side, as it is at this moment, our majesty's servants are boasting they have a navy that succors the ocean, and England engrosses the commerce world." While they amuse themselves with this empty vaunt of commerce of France and her vastness, carried on almost within the eye of the naked eye of our admirals far in the means of contributing to national strength, the commerce of all and of all allies. The general opinion here is, that all the people under way of France, are suffering from almost similar to those which affect inhabitants of a besieged town; that the north can get no wine nor oil, and those of the south can get no corn; there are no materials to make goods; and that all is decay and misery, and surely, the poor, beggared, pinched, must, surely, they soon must be to desperation; must revolt, and fear Napoleon and his government to death. This has been the expectation for in like manner as, for years before, Pitt and the foreign pensioner Sir Francis Bouverie kept alive the constant expectation, that France would become a prey and would then be compelled to turn to her enemies. As the nation was reduced then, so it is deceived now; and greatly fear, it will continue to be so, until a knowledge and belief of the will come too late. One thing, however, has staggered many of even the crests of the nation; and that is the power of France being able to renew her lions and her maritime expeditions—this astonishing power of creating a time force is altogether incompatible with the assertions of your majesty's servants respecting the ruined state of the commerce of France. The commerce of France, "annihilated," we cannot help wonder, that the ports of Brest and Rochefort should be continually sending forth their squadrons; we cannot help being surprised somewhat vexed at seeing a squadron in or twelve sail of the line come out of the ports of France in the space of a few days after we have been congratulating ourselves upon the destruction of the last enemy's ships. The fleet in Basque Roads is said by one of your majesty's servants to have been worth several millions of pounds sterling, and that the Calcutta alone worth six hundred thousand pounds, full of military and naval stores—have effected the destruction of the fleet of this fleet would have been a subject of great joy; to have effected the destruction of part it was a subject of joy; but our haste to express such joy, we forgot to ask, how all these stores came to be found in the port of Rochefort so many years ago had "so completely annihilated the commerce of France," agreeably to the ten thousand times repeated assurances of your majesty's servants. The fact is, that not only the Elbe and the Solent are the ports of France supplied, by the means of coasting trade, with an abundance of naval stores, but also from that part of Spain near the Atlantic coast, whence they receive iron, pitch, tar, rosin, and ship timbers of various sorts, and in vast quantities, at a rate much cheaper than some of these articles can possibly be brought to the arsenal at Portsmouth and Plymouth. If this be the case, and I scruple not to assert that the case, what are we doing? What is the use which your majesty's servants are making of the immense means which the industry and patience of your people put into their hands? If there be a commerce such as have described carried on between the different ports of Napoleon, of what use, as the means of keeping him in check, are the squadrons of ships now employed? Of what use is it, if this commerce is so interrupted; and of what use is it, that the sea is covered with your majesty's ships, whose history will record the valor of your men? Of what avail is it, that we destroy the ships of war, while we leave in full force all the means of creating others to replace their place? If this be the way of making war, it must be clear to every one that can never have peace, without being exposed to imminent danger; for it will be but a short space of time for France to have a navy, equal, in number at least, to what we can possess.

The security of this extensive and most valuable commerce of the French dominions arises in great part from the use of land cables, or telegraphs, so constructed, placed, and managed, as to keep the vessels upon the coast at all times correctly informed of what is passing upon the whole line of coast. From Flushing to Bayonne a report is exchanged 4 times a day; at light, ten times a day, and just before sun-set. So that at any time they know four times a day what is passing at sea, within sight of the highest

in the neighborhood of Bayonne, and of course they are informed of what is passing near all the immediate ports of the coast. The same system is established along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Gulf of Spezia to Rosas. The coasting vessels are instructed how to move; thus kept in a state of constant knowledge as to the situation of our fleets or cruisers, are able to move in safety, carrying on their trade in as much security as if those ships were not in existence; and this only, as I shall hereafter prove to your majesty, from causes which prevent the necessary exertions from being made, and which causes may instantly be removed.

The advantages to the nations (for they are many) which carry on this commerce, are not greater than they are to Napoleon himself in his views of conquest and domination. From this commerce, notwithstanding our opinion to the contrary, he derives a small part of his revenue through the means of a stamp-tax, imposed upon every article exported or imported; and hence he is able to dispense with direct taxes, which are always odious, and which are, indeed, those which have uniformly ended in exciting the feelings and producing the ruin, under which so many governments have perished. This is a great point. By the means of this commerce, he disguises from his people the burdens which they bear. It is indeed a gross imposition to tax a people, that commerce pays taxes, the fact being that those taxes still fall upon the people themselves; but as your majesty must have observed, it is an imposition, it is a fraud, it is an act of duplicity & knavery, the success of which in other countries warrants the belief that it must be greatly useful to your majesty's implacable and powerful enemy. Very much, then, are your majesty's servants deceived when they suppose, that the emperor Napoleon has no custom-house, whereat to collect duties. His scale may not be so noble as to afford him Dukes for receivers; he may not have Marquises for Collectors, Barons for Wharfmasters, and Knights of the Eagle for Wine-tasters; but I am of opinion that his custom-house yields him a much greater clear revenue than is derived from any similar establishment in the world, and that it affords him the means of drawing upon other sources of taxation with so sparing a hand, that his people, especially within the ancient boundaries of France, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the comparative lightness of their burthens. A great many of your majesty's subjects including some in high station, have at different times expressed their astonishment, and indeed their vexation, that the people of France should be slow in rebelling against their emperor with whom your majesty made a treaty of peace and "amity" only about seven or eight years ago; but if they had been informed of the facts here stated, relative to the commerce of France and especially relative to the revenue yielded by that commerce, together with the relief given thereby to all the other sources of taxation, itself not appearing as a tax; if they had been duly informed of these facts, and had been possessed of but a very moderate portion of that sort of knowledge which enables men to trace popular discontent to their real causes—they never would have entertained a hope of seeing a rebellion in France.

But great as are the financial advantages of this commerce, Napoleon derives from it the still greater advantages attending such a nursery of seamen. It has been most clearly proved, over and over again, that for our navy the nursery is the coasting trade. There requires, therefore, nothing more to satisfy us, that from a coasting trade such as I have described, the advantage to Napoleon is so great, as to excite, well grounded alarm in the mind of every reflecting Englishman. It is from this copious source that the emperor of France has drawn those hundreds of thousands of seamen with whom he has manned his fleets and squadrons for many years past, and which fleets and squadrons though always hitherto defeated and in many instances captured and destroyed, by the superior skill and valor of your majesty's fleets, answer the terrible purpose of causing us to keep up a force, by land as well as by sea, so immense, so disproportionate to our population and our pecuniary means that the country is stripped of its youth and its vigor—the fields are left to be tilled by the poor and the decrepid—and the taxes are so general and so heavy, and the anticipations upon them so great—that hope, which alleviate all other burthens, here refuses her sustaining hand.

Year after year, we not only see the taxes and tax-gatherers increase, we not only feel their immediate pressure, but we see mortgaged, deeper and deeper, the very seeds of property; we see taken from us, for the purposes of current expence, that which was held out to us as the sure pledge of perma-

nent relief. Could we once be sure that it was out of the power of Napoleon to send a fleet to sea, how different would be our situation! But this assurance we can never have, so long as he has the command of the seamen necessarily employed in such a commerce. How often, within the last fourteen years, have we annihilated the navy of France! how often have we swept the ocean! But still France, in the midst of all this annihilation, finds the means of sending out fresh squadrons and proves beyond a doubt, that she possesses, in spite of all we have hitherto done, the means of forming a navy in a short space of time.

The parliament has recently been told, in your majesty's name, that the aid you are giving to the enemies of France upon the continent of Europe, is given with a view of keeping Napoleon from our own shores. The expressions are somewhat different but this is the substance, this is the meaning of the words. Does it not then become me, if I have it in my power, to prove to you that this is not the way to keep the conqueror from the shores of England? That this is a waste of our means? That it has no other effect than that of augmenting at once our debts and our taxes, and of hastening the day when the cries of the widow and the orphan shall proclaim whether or not "a national debt be a national blessing."

In what way, I should like to ask of your majesty's servants, their subsidies to the enemies of France upon the continent are to keep Napoleon from our shores? Is it by giving him employment on the continent? That of course must keep him from our shores for a while; but the possibility at least is, that by all the means we can contrive, by all the ways we can excite, and by all the treasure we can squander, he cannot for any long time be thus employed; and consequently, when he can no longer be so employed, we, upon the very principle on which this aid is given to his enemies, must be in imminent danger. Therefore, by our present line of policy, by our present system of defence, by our present expenditure, if Napoleon succeeded in subduing all his enemies upon the continent, "we have very little hope of being able to resist him."

This, sir, though neither very consoling nor very honorable to the country, is the conclusion to be drawn from the declarations as well as the acts of your majesty's servants, who appear to have given up all hope of England being able, if left to herself to provide even for her safety, leaving her honor totally out of the question. And this opinion is, indeed very reasonable upon the supposition, "that the present is the only system of naval warfare that can be adopted." Upon the supposition that we have it not in our power to prevent Napoleon from carrying on an uninterrupted exchange of products, the most valuable of all commerce, between all the countries from Naples to Marseilles, and from Bayonne to Hamburg, that we are unable to prevent him from connecting all these countries, and consolidating them under his sway, by ties of convenience and of interest as well as by the power of his arms and of his civil and political establishment, that we are unable, with all our endless list of ships, to counteract the operations of signal posts, defended each by a couple of invalids, that in spite of all we are able to do, France will man them with seamen, naval stores, and all the means of speedily creating a navy. Upon this supposition, it is indeed perfectly reasonable to conclude, that when Napoleon has put down all his enemies upon the continent, when he has removed that hostility of there meeting with further hostility excited by our gold, we ourselves shall be unable to resist his power for any length of time. Upon such a supposition, this conclusion is material? But as I think I shall be able to shew in my next letter such a supposition is not founded on truth, and that we have the ability to do with respect to the commerce of France, with respect to that fruitful source of power to her that we have the ability to do all those things which are necessary to our safety permanent as well as present, and with a comparatively small portion of expence.

To be continued.]

County of Alexandria, May 11, 1809.
Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway, A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Henry Haggard. He is about twenty seven years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers, has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor,
May 1—(July 29)

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

There will be Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church this day at 11 o'clock, of which notice will be given by the bell.

October 27.

SPANISH MINISTER.

It is ascertained that M. O'Quis will not be received by our government in the capacity of minister from the junta in Spain, acting under the authority of Ferdinand VII. We are sorry to be under the necessity of stating this. We had hoped that our government would not submit to the degrading conditions of his imperial majesty, the emperor of France; but we are forced to acknowledge that these things LOOK SQUALLY. Why does our Administration thus dedicate from a general rule? the government paper gives no reason for this refusal. On the subject it is as silent as the grave. We really fear there is yet something rotten in the state of Denmark!

(Geo. Town Ind. Am.)

Captain George Bunker's account of the loss of the brig *Regulus* of New York from Madeira, bound home.

That on the 4th August, they sailed from said island with wine, &c. on board; that nothing material took place until the 29th of the same month, then in the lat. 33, 20, N. and long. 65, 00, W. when a gale of wind came up from the south east, handed all the sails but the foresail, under which we scudded until 2 P. M. by this time the gale had increased to almost a hurricane, all hands being called to hand the foresail, when a sea struck her on the starboard quarter, which brought her by the lee, at which time another sea struck her near the fore chains, which hove her on the beam ends and washed overboard Benjamin Randel, boatswain, John Francis, cook, and John Camel, seaman, who were seen no more; in that situation the brig lay for some time, without any probability of righting.

It was then the opinion of the captain and the remainder of the crew, that it was best to cut away the mainmast, which was immediately done, but finding that she did not right, it was then thought best to cut away the foremast, this done, she righted so as to bring the lee gunwale to the surface of the water; we then found she had sprung a leak, and both pumps were set to work, with the men lashed to them, the leak gaining fast on us, and the lower hold was nearly full of water—at ten the lower hold was nearly full of water, and all hopes were given up of saving the hull or our lives by staying any longer by her—we then took to the long boat, the lower steering sail, that being the only sail saved, 1 bag bread, 8 gallons water, with a few clothes, &c. launched her overboard and abandoned the brig, the sun being then nearly on the meridian, and a part of the lower deck had burnt up; by this time the gale had considerably abated, the sea still running very high and dangerous; at six o'clock the sea had fallen and was moderate, we remained in the boat two days and two nights, and then were taken up by the Swedish sloop *Amphitrite*, from N. York, and were humanely treated by Mr. J. Ransom and the mate; on our arrival at St. Bartholomews, Captain Gross, of the *Eliza Green*, of New-London, called on me and requested that I should take a passage with him, which I accepted, and for his kind, polite, and friendly attention to me, while there and on the passage to Cape May, I return him my sincere thanks, and beg leave to acknowledge the friendly attention of Mr. Daniel Giraud, of the house of Clark and Giraud of that island, who offered me any assistance that I might stand in need of. I left the *Eliza Green* laying at Cape May on the 20th instant, all well, and waiting for a wind to proceed for New-London.

GEORGE BUNKER.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Brothers, Hogg, Norfolk—dry goods—to Thomas H. Jones.
CLEARED,
Brig Columbia, Stone, St. Bartholomews—by R. Veitch & Co.
Schr. Active, Bears, Boston—by Charles I. Catlett.
Polly & Sally, Stelly, Baltimore—by James Lawrason.
Nancy, Ingall, Georgetown—by the master.
Sloop Chancellor, Storer, New York—by J. & T. Vowell, and Bryan Hampton.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Three Trunks of Calicoes and Chintzes, and one trunk of Madras Handkerchiefs.

P. G. Marsteller.

Oct. 27.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Stockholders in the Georgetown and Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are requested to pay an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, on Wednesday, the 29th of November next, to WILLIAM WHANN, the Treasurer, at the bank of Columbia.

By order of the Board,

John Mason, Pres't.

October 27.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next at half past three o'clock will be sold on the premises,

The Pot House,

Formerly occupied by captain Berry, with the Kiln, Mill, &c. the whole must be removed before the 10th of November next,

P. G. Marsteller.

October 26.

FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED BY THE WILLIAM AND JOHN FROM LIVERPOOL,

A general assortment Fall Goods,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Fine and coarse broad & narrow Cloths, well assorted; Coatings, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Vestings, Hosiery, &c. &c. which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

John Lloyd.

October 23.

d1w3aw3w

Sudly Mills for Sale,
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15th of November next,

A most complete and elegant
MERCHANT MILL,

With a Miller's House, a two-story Dwelling House, a commodious Stone Store House, Blacksmiths' Shop, Stable, &c. and sixty acres of Land, admirably adapted to timothy, a great part of which is highly improved meadow.

The Mill House is 48 by 56 feet, with 2 pair of Burr Stones, 4 by 8, and a pair of country stones.

With respect to situation and other advantages there is none in Virginia more propitious, being on a never failing stream formed by a conflux of the Bull Run and Catharpin about four miles from the Little River Turnpike Road, and one mile from the contemplated road from Fauquier court house to Centreville, and directly in the route from an extensive contiguous settlement of productive farms.

The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, secured by bond with approved security.

Any person inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of treating for this property in the mean time with

Landon Carter.

Sept. 30.

—eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, state of Maryland, on Tuesday the 17th inst. a dark mulatto fellow, named JERRY.

He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, much knocked kneed, has a small scar on the side of his nose, and a down look. Had on a purple country cloth roundabout coat, about half worn; a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a country linen shirt, a pair of half worn fine shoes, and a good fur hat.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing so that I get him again and reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels are warned not to have any dealings or communications with said runaway, at their peril.

Mary Offutt.

October 19.

2aw3aw

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of NORMAN WALLER and Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent: Those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to said concern will make payment to William and Withers Waller, who are duly authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same. The business in future will be transacted by and in the name of WILLIAM and WITHERS WALLER.

Norman Waller & Co.

Aquia, September 30, 1809.
(Oct. 5.)

2aw3aw

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list.)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the
excellence and safety of this valuable specific,
for destroying worms in the human stomach
and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Bal-
timore street, two doors above south Gay-
street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four
years past, has been generally in a very un-
healthy state, particularly in summer; fre-
quently afflicted with alarming convulsion
fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast,
his breath foetid, and almost constant itching
at the nose was excited, with other alarming
symptoms. During the course of the above
period, the advice and attendance of three of
the most eminent physicians in Baltimore
were successively procured. Each of these
gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be
the cause of the child's disorder, and exhaust-
ed his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink
root, steel filings, with a variety of other me-
dicines, were administered without the least
success. It was once pronounced impossible
for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lo-
zenges, but with many others did not think
highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentle-
man of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore,
auctioneer) in whose family they had been
used with good effect, advised me to make
trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a
dose agreeable to directions, which soon ex-
pelled eight large worms, some of them a-
bout eight inches in length; a second dose
brought away four more of similar size; a
third dose being administered, no worms ap-
peared. The child recovered and now enjoys
a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walkes-
street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore
voluntarily maketh oath that the following
statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three
children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one
five, and the other three years of age were
taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a
common fever, as I then supposed; but was
soon convinced the disorder was caused by
worms. They were frequently troubled with
convulsion fits, and violent startings in their
sleep, and with almost continual vomiting
and purging, particularly the youngest. I made
immediate application to a physician of the
first reputation, and his medicines were ad-
ministered with a confidence of success, which
only increased our disappointment. The
children grew daily worse, and I was absolute-
ly without hopes of their recovery. The
youngest soon appeared almost devoid of ani-
mation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this
world. In this distressing moment I was told
that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges
had performed many cures in cases equally
desperate. I immediately purchased a box,
and gave each of them a dose, which in a few
hours produced the most desirable effects. The
eldest voided a great number of very
large worms, and the second thousands of
small ones; many of them not a quarter of an
inch—in the youngest they seemed to be con-
sumed, and had the appearance of skin and
slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable
to the paper of directions, and they all speed-
ily recovered a good state of health, which
they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly
elapsed, since they were on the borders of
the grave, and the death of the whole seemed
to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Septem-
ber, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with
loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever,
and great debility, so that I could scarcely
walk. In this distressing situation I took
many things, but without benefit. An ac-
quaintance in the country sent to me to pro-
cure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosi-
ty prompted me to read the directions, where
I found my complaint exactly described by
the doctor. I immediately sent for another
box of the Lozenges, and took one dose,
which brought away a large quantity of
worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encour-
aged by this, I took another dose, which
was attended with the happiest effects, as it
relieved me entirely, and am now in a better
state of health than for a considerable time
past. I have since given them to my chil-
dren, and can speak from experience, that
they are a most valuable medicine, and am
happy to add my testimony to numberless
others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 140, north Second Street.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are,
disagreeable breath, especially in the morn-
ing—bad and corrupted gums—itching in

the nose, and about the seat—convulsion
epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loat-
ing food and sometimes voracious—purging
with slimy and foetid stools—vomiting—large
and hard belly—pains and sickness at the sto-
mach—pains in the head and thigh, with
lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small
and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above
symptoms, should have immediate recourse
to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above
described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and
for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no
remedy has been discovered superior to
LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
Which for 10 years past have been attend-
ed with the greatest success. The testimony
of many respectable persons in our southern
sea ports has been adduced who have reason
to believe that a timely use of this salutary
remedy during the prevalence of malignant
fevers, has preserved their health after ex-
periencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in
the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills,
prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever
colds, head ache, or costiveness have render-
ed medicine necessary; in these cases a sin-
gle dose has uniformly removed my head
ache, and has generally been found sufficient
to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken
on its first appearance. Induced by the be-
nefit I have received, I have for years past
recommended them to many of my friends,
and I have the pleasure to inform you, they
have invariably succeeded in removing the
above complaints.

Yours,

WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a
certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lo-
zenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the
celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Es-
sence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism;
Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Re-
storative for Debility.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations
of the above medicines are for sale in this
town—therefore please to apply only to *Jus.
Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alex-
andria*, who has long been sole agent for the sale of
the genuine preparations. As a further secu-
rity against imposition, each genuine article
has on its outside wrapper, the signature of
Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor,

July 31.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS.

ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable ad-
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
S 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB t No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
30 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea,
in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most
of which are equal in quality to any ever im-
ported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-
neriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern-
Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-
mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,
Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,
Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,
Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Printing in all its variety neat
by executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting
Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified,
that the fourth instalment of Ten Dollars on
each share of stock in the said company, is
called for, and required to be paid to the sub-
scriber on or before Saturday, the 28th in-
stant.

John Hooff, Treasurer.

October 12—13. dt 28th inst.

New Publications.

Just Received and for sale by James Kennedy,
sen. King street.

Cælebs in search of a wife—very interest-
ing. 2 vols.

Faber on the Restoration of the Jews.

Reliques of Robert Burns.

Shakespeare's Poems.

Richardson's Illustrations of Shakespeare.

The works of Mrs. Ann Steele. 2 vols.

The Star in the East, by Dr. Buchanan.

Caledonian Sketches, by sir John Carr.

Mrs. Grant's memoirs of an American
Lady.

Letters from the Mountains.

Dean's Analytical Guide to Penmanship.

Owenson's Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.

Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Harriott's Struggles thro' Life.

Exiles of Siberia.

Whelpley's Compend of Universal Histo-
ry, an excellent book for young persons. It
is commended by Dr. Smith of Princeton, and
Dr. Abercrombie of Philadelphia.

The last edition of that much admired work
Conversations on Chemistry.

With additions on the arts of dyeing—tanning
and currying.

And the 1st vol. of the Medical and Philo-
sophical Journal and Review, now publishing
in New York, in numbers.

ALSO,

The best Paper, Stationary and School-
Books of the various kinds—Blank Books
made to any pattern, with faint lines if re-
quired, with Patent Ruling and Binding.
September 19.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he has
taken a house near Captain George Elacum's,
for the purpose of teaching a Night and Day-
School. He will engage to teach any branch
or any thing any other teacher in town will
do, and his terms will be very moderate.

James Smith.

October 23. co6t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living
near Piscataway, in Prince George's county,
Maryland, on the first of October, a negro
man named CHARLES, calls himself Charles
Loggins, and frequently goes by the name of
Charles Jones; about five feet nine inches
high, a very handsome stout black fellow—
he is a tolerable good coarse shoe maker, and
an excellent ditcher—had on a blue (sailor's)
jacket and trousers much worn, and an old
high crowned hat—he was formerly the prop-
erty of Edward Jones who kept Mrs. Rozi-
er's ferry—he is about forty two years of age,
but from his appearance would be taken for
not more than thirty two. The above reward
will be paid for apprehending said runaway
and confining him so that I get him again,
and all reasonable charges if brought home.

John Kadle.

October 24. 24w
Masters of vessels and others are
cautioned against harboring or carrying off
said fellow at their peril.

Attention to Fortune Hunters,
And Possession will be given immediate-
ly—any day.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired lease of 8
years, from the 10th day of December
next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL
I now occupy in Alexandria. This establish-
ment is justly celebrated as affording the best
accommodations on the continent, and to a man
of attention and abilities in the line of his pro-
fession, cannot fail to yield a handsome por-
tion. The proximity of this property to the
seat of government, being but about six miles
from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge,
the growing importance of Alexandria, and
the increase of the business of the house since
the residence of the present occupant, all
conspire to prove, that there is not a more
eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted
coffee house, supported by a respectable sub-
scription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly
boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.
The whole house is elegantly furnished,
and to a person who takes the lease, the great-
er part of the furniture will be sold on the
most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

New-England Rum.

Thin barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville.
Corner of King and Fairfax streets

Choice Imperial Tea.

THE subscriber has just received a supply
of uncommon good IMPERIAL TEA—
as he can recommend to his customers.

Thomas Patten.

October 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit
court of the district of Columbia, held at Alex-
andria, the subscribers will expose to pub-
lic sale at the coffee-house on the 28th day of
October, on a credit of sixty and ninety
days,

An Undivided moiety of a rent-of, held in
per annua,

Payable for every charged on a lot of ground
situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Un-
ion-streets, and extending southwardly along
the west side of Union street one hundred and
fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south
side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches.
The payment of this rent is secured by val-
uable permanent improvements on the lot, and
by the personal liability of the late col. Fitz-
gerald, and col. Wm. Lyles of Broad Creek
Maryland.

And if from the sale of the above rent,
charge the sum required by the decree of
the court cannot be raised—the subscribers
will then proceed to sell, at the same place,
and on the same credit—

One undivided seventh part of the reversion
in fee,

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberdeau,
widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the
following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on
the east side of Water street between Wolfe
and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-
street 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 125 feet,
and bounded on the north by an alley 4
feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome
and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house,
with the usual out-houses.—And two other
lots adjoining each other on the west side of
Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets,
in front on Union-street forty one feet, in
depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor.

Cuthbert Powell.

October 18.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

Distant 25 miles from Georgetown and A-
lexandria, 19 miles from Occoquan Mills, and
twenty from Dumfries, and within two miles
and a half of the Little River Turnpike Road.
It consists of Five and Twenty Hundred acres,
lying on the waters of Bull and Little Ricker
runs, in the counties of Fairfax and Prince
William. The quality of this land is excel-
lent, and, to a grazier especially, would be a
source of great emolument, from the quantity
of low grounds: of which there is not less than
Five hundred acres, ready, from the strength
of the soil, to be sowed in Timothy. This land
is decidedly benefited by the plaster of Pa-
ris. On it is a very good site for a mill, the
stream being one of the most constant in that
part of the country. There are about 800 a-
cres in wood, heavily timbered. The improve-
ments are, a dwelling house newly fitted up,
consisting of two rooms below stairs, with a
store room and two convenient closets, three
lodging rooms above stairs, an excellent cel-
lar, a kitchen, corn house, meat house and
stables. Likewise the overseer's house, one
in each county, with other necessary house-
or negroes, &c.

Between 2 and 300 acres in addition, for
sale, in Prince William county, on Bull Run
near its conflux with Occoquan. This land
lies about 10 or 11 miles from the Occoquan
mills, and has nearly one third in woods—the
quality is equal to any in its immediate neigh-
borhood.

Persons disposed to purchase may be sup-
plied on the first named tract with a large
stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming
utensils. The subscriber willing to emigrate
southwardly will dispose of the above men-
tioned property on the most reasonable terms.

Information respecting the property may
be had by application to the honorable Judge
Washington of Mount Vernon, H. S. Tur-
ner, Esquire, of Jefferson county, or in the
absence of the subscriber to Bernard Hoop-
jun. Esq. living near the premises.

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, near Dumfries,

Va June 12.

New House of Entertainment.

THOMAS RHODES, respectfully ex-
tends the citizens of Alexandria and the
public, that he will open a House of En-
tertainment on the first day of July, in
a commodious and airy new house on
Prince-street, sign of the Eagle, a few doors
above Thomas Swann's dwelling.—He in-
tends to keep a constant supply of the best
LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, and will ac-
commodate travellers and others on such mo-
derate terms as to make it an object to call
on him. He will be provided with a careful
hostler and has good stabling for horses.

The situation is superior to any in town
for the accommodation of travellers, it being
out of the way of bustle and there is a pump
of the best water at the door.

June 24.